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How did you become a pro-I MIERVI EWER: fessional baseball player?

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, it's rather interesting. My mother and I, to make a long story out of it, moved from Los Angeles to Portland, Oregon at the time of the Portland Centennial Fair out there, and we lived there for several months and it rained every day and we didn't like it. I had left high school in my senior year to go up there. We stayed two or three months and didn't like it because of the weather, so we decided to come back to Los Angeles.

That Threw me And being so far behind in my senior class I didn't think I could catch up with them so I went to St. Vincent's College. I'm not Catholic but I went to Catholic school there and played baseball on their team and finished my senior year there. It's a high school college combined.

> Do. INTERVIEWER: That was in 1905 or semething. FRED SNODGRASS: That was in 1906.

INTERVIEWER: I asked because I think it's very unusual for a college man to be in baseball in those days, wasn't it?

Yes, That's right.
FRED SNODGRASS: Yah, that it was. So I finished the year there and then I went to work in Los



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Angeles for a big warehouse company, I was team director, I directed personnel and vehicles of all descriptions, vans and express wagons and trucks and everything else, all over The city of always in Los Angeles. That was my job.

One day the phone rang and the coach at college said. Fred, we're going to play the New York Giants in an exhibition game, they're training out here, and could you get off and come out and catch for us? Well I turned to my boss and he was quite a baseball fan and he said, why sure, I'll take your job, so for two successive days I went out and caught for the college that I was not going to, against the giants, and the umpire was John J. McGraw, he umpired and he and I didn't see things alike and we fought through the days, had a quarrel all through the three days, and that was that.

INTERVIEWER: Had you been playing Saturdays and Sundays.

I went back to work again.

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes, I had been playing on the best semi-pro team in Los Angelis, which was then called the "Hoagy Five". We had this big sporting goods house and we had flags on our back, you know, of all nations, and we played teams all over Southern California, and particularly the one that was toughest, there was one



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down by Santa Ana for whom Walter Johnson pitched.

No kidding. I NI ERVI EWER:

FRED SNODGRASS: Yah, and that was always a battle when we had Walter Johnson to face down there. Well, any way I went back to work and the next spring John McGraw came out to Los Angeles to attend the races, I think, the ponies, he used to love to follow the ponies you know, and he didn't bring the team, he was out here on his own.

Previous to the time he would leave to go down to Texas to the training camp he'd put on a ball park uniform out at the baseball club, which they used to call "Suits Park" and get in shape himself so he would have the jump on these old timers that he had at that time.

Some of my friends, a lot of kids would go out there and shag for him and help him, you know, play chase balls and one thing or another, and he asked a question about me, remembering me I guess because of the quarrel that we had had through these three games, and my friend said oh, he's the best catcher in semipro around here and McGraw said, well, if you see him tell him I want to talk to him.

So the word got to me and I talked it over



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with my father and mother who said well, there'd be no harm in talking to him, where is he staying. Well, I didn't have any idea, and I called up three or four hotels and finally I found him, and he said I would like to talk to you, meet me in the lobby at such and such a time and I said sure, so I did, and he said are you thinking about playing baseball, and I said, well, a little bit, I had an offer from Peoria in the Three Eye League, and -- he said, here's a contract and he reached in his pocket, pulled out a contract and he said, take this home and talk to your father and mother and if they think you ought to try baseball, our train leaves in four days for Smallen, Texas, let me know will you.

Well, I was on the train four days later marlin going to fmallen, Texas. That's the way I got into baseball, because in those days you see, Mr. Ritter, we did not have coaches and scouts and things of that kind. So the way they got young players was by observation themselves or some friend of the club tipping off John McGraw or other managers of the club that there was a likely kid and they would bring him up and look at him.

INTERVIEWER: What did your father and mother think about it?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, they were keen for it.



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I had never been out of the State except to go to Portland, Oregon, and they thought it would be a good education for me to see the rest of the United States and this was an opportunity to do it.

Of course, my contract only called for a hundred and fifty dollars a month, but that's the way it started. That was in 1908, you see, in the spring of 1908, and the Giants had bought this piece of property marlin in this little town of Smallen, Texas, a town of about four or five thousand people.

They thought that in a little town like that they could keep the fellows under control better, and they wouldn't wander away and do things they shouldn't, so they bought this piece of property and constructed a ball park down there, and we trained there for eight years.

INTERVIEWER: While we're on that, what was training like in those days? How did it compare to spring training today? More vigorous or less or --

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, I would have to answer that this way. Today you have professional teachers in every category don't you? In those days we didn't, we didn't have anybody, we didn't have even these movie pictures taken of you and showing you how



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stance or your

might you eah improve your \swing or something like that, none of those things.

We didn't have --

INTERVIEWER: You didn't have ten coaches either did you?

FRED SNODGRASS: No, we had one old timer "Arley Latham", just an old time ball player who was probably the worst third base coach that ever lived, you know, they didn't make a speciality of those things in those days, so it was up to the individual to get himself into condition.

Of course McGraw would insist that we ran so many times around the park, and we have batting practice, of course, naturally, but a youngster trying to get up to the plate in batting practice was just impossible.

When I joined the club, for instance, we had an old man team of mostly Irish -- we had McGann, and we had -- well, I'd have to get a book to get all those old names that kind of slipped -- we had Devlin and in the outfield we had Sy Seymour and Mike Shannon, Mike Donlin, and they were all just about ready to step out because they were getting old in baseball and they were tough. They were tough old Iresh.



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Hanlen Jack Harrison was another one, Arthur Devlin, Sammy Stein.

How did they treat you INTERVIEWER: as a youngster?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, I roomed with Shannon and I really, oh, I think my job in baseball I owe to Shannon because he took me under his wing and helped encouragest me and trained me, he told me what to do, what not to do, --

INTERVIEWER: Even though you were perhaps going to take the job a a job of a friend of his? FRED SNODGRASS: That's right.

INTERVIEWER: This surprises me.

FRED SMODGRASS: That's right, but on the other hand to get up to the batting practice plate and try to get some hits, some batting practice, was almost impossible because you were an outsider as a youngster, you know, but I think, in answer to your question, it was up to the individual to get himself in shape.

If he was intelligent and if he was a man that wanted to make that team and become a first class baseball player, he himself had to have it in his heart am I making to do it, he wasn't made to do things. Do I make myself clear?



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INTERVIEWER: Very clear.

FRED SNODGRASS: But today it's entirely different. You have a pitching coach, you have all these other coaches that are teaching you things, and I don't know that it's good to try to take ayoung fellow, for instance, like Frank Howard and change his stance and his swing and everything else, I don't believe it helps to do that.

I think you have a natural ability for baseball and it shouldn't be changed, that's my opinion, but I don't know. It was a peculiar stance that Stan Musial had you know, but what a great ball player he was, a great hitter, but some, if some coach had tried to change him it might have ruined him.

But there's been so many changes in the I swear -- you take in my day, for instance the pitching. We had spit ball pitching, and that was soon fallowed by the discovery of the emory ball, and we had that very unorthodox pitch, it was a terrifically difficult pitch to hit, you never knew where the thing was going, and of course, one of the boys got killed and then they outlawed the thing, but a spit ball, there was nothing dangerous about a spitball and I think it should be back in today because it was difficult to hit



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and many times a difficult ball to field. The fielders used to be out there, I mean the infielders, with a glove full of tobacco juice and dirt so that if they got a spitball hit at them they could give it a rub and not throw it over the first baseman's head.

INTERVIEWER: Really?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes. So you had a good offense from the pitcher's standpoint but a bad defense from infielders.

INTERVIEWER: And then with that ball rubbed up it wouldn't be thrown out of the game would it?

FRED SNODGRASS: Never, we kept a ball in the game, an umpire would throw out a new ball, it went into the stands and the ticket men couldn't get it away from the spectators to throw back in, then the umpire would throw out a new ball, the pitcher would sidestep it, it would go around the infield once or twice and come back to him about like the Ace of Spades in color, because everybody in the field, infield, had tobacco juice and dirt, and we didn't use rosen in those days you see, so the tobacco juice and the dirt gave you the same sticky ball as the rosen gives you today.

That dark ball, believe me, was hard to



There was then nothing against

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see coming out of the shadows of the big stand, and today It's always white you're not allowed to deface the ball at all. You can pick it out of the shadows much easier than you could in the old days, when the things became almost dark brown or black and we'd keep that ball in play just as long as we could.

the pitcher darkening the ball as much as he could? FRED SNODGRASS: No. No, sir, not at all. Today you're not allowed to do a thing like that. Then, of course, we had the old dead ball.

INTERVIEWER:

INTERVIEWER: Must have been hard to catch that.

> What? FRED SNODGRASS:

INTERVIEWER: The spitball, the emory ball and the dark ball.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes. Yet the catchers used the same gloves for spitball pitchers or emory ball pitchers and we had knuckle ball pitchers in those days too, but nowadays they have a great big pillow, so they tell me, I haven't seen one.

INTERVIEWER: One and a half times the glove size of the regular old one.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yah, and we didn't have



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that, but I think, Mr. Ritter, one of the greatest changes in the game in what you have to catch a ball with, the glove.

> Tell me about that. I NTERVIEWER:

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, we had little gloves, regular, by rules it couldn't be over so many inches across or in length and there was no webbing, no pocket, no nothing, we used to cut a hole in the center of the glove and catch the ball bare handed in that hole.

INTERVIEWER: I've seen pictures of the hole in the glove.

FRED SNODGRASS: 0, yes, we used to try, well they had a little padding in there and no pocket, but today, you know today that most of the players prefer to catch the ball one handed rather than two, and in our day if you tried to catch the ball one handed, when it was an easy two handed catch, why you were ostracized, because that wasn't right.

But today the equipment that you have is so much better than the equipment that the old timers had. It was much more difficult to catch a ball in those days and I'm not saying that because I dropped a ball in the world series, it's just a fact, that you didn't have the equipment in those days that you have



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today. Why a first baseman's glove today, it's like a Lacross Racket, almost.

INTERVIEWER: What catching equipment did you wear in 1908?

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, we had shin guards. Bresnahan Brisnation "Bresenham", after I joined the Giants, Bresenham came out with the first pair of shin guards that was ever used.

INTERVIEWER: You were there when he put them on the first time?

> FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, right.

INTERVIEWER: What kind of a reception did he get, wearing these?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, everybody was amazed at these things, you know, amazed, wondered how he could run in them and one thing or another but it wasn't very long before everybody had them, everybody, I mean all the catchers, and then we used to have --

INTERVIEWER: Did they impune his masculinity for wearing these things?

FRED SNODGRASS: No. I don't think so.

INTERVIEWER: In those days real -- I don't know quite how to say it, physical endurance was a very



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hundred percent because it used to be a disgrace if a pitcher didn't go nine innings. He felt bad about it. But today this platooning that they do, with five, six pitchers in there per game is entirely different. A man goes out there and pitches his head off for four or five innings and he thinks he's through and he is in most cases, you know, so they stick somebody else in there.

But in our day a man was expected to go nine innings, or more.

INTERVIEWER: I hear stories of physical injuries that were brushed off casually whereas today a three week layoff would be the accepted thing.

today and so and so, his arm stiffened during the pitching, he can -- he's got a kink in his neck, a sore elbow, men were men in my day. They're not men anymore, they're mollycoddlers, or something like that. I don't know, there is a difference, as you say, there's a difference in the, shall we say, guts of a guy.

INTERVIEWER: I think "Rube Marker" said

"creampuffs."



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FRED SNODGRASS: Well, there you are. It was quite a record he had, you know, he pitched nineteen straight wins and every one was a full game I think, I don't think any one of them was less than a mar He pitched a twenty-one inning game against Pittsburgh, and then a week later or the week before he pitched a twenty-six inning game.

mathewson, The Men like Mathis, a great pitcher he was, purson you know, we would never relieve Mathis, he always pitched a full game. Greatest pitcher that ever lived in my opinion. Another thing that bothers me between the old time game and the game today, the lack of trying to get hit \$, when you're a batter.

Today it's a lost cause, nobody ever gets a hit unless some pitcher delivers it behind him or at him, but to get up there and attempt to get hit, it's not done anymore. They're all trying to hit the ball over the fence as you know.

For instance, I used to lead the league In getting hit by a pitched ball in that. I had baggy uniforms, I had a baggy shirt, pulled our I had baggy pants, and anything close inside why you turned with it and half the time you weren't really hit, That got you on but just the knicking of your clothes bought your base because we were always playing for one run, not a flock



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of runs like today.

Another change in the game is this delay in the pitching. The pitcher today has to pause and wait and they call all these balks on him. Why in my day you didn't dare step in the box without being ready because somebody had a fast delivery and the ball was on top of you before you even looked up.

That was part of the game in those days. You had to keep your head up because the minute you That box stepped in there, if you were looking at your feet or someplace, like they do today, to get these positions The ball was by you; you see. and all, well, too bad.

I remember one particular fellow in the Boston Braves, Pat Flaherty, Joe McGinty was another one, with the Giants, oh, quick return artists you know, the catcher would throw them the ball and bang, right back you know.

Then, of course, the bats were different. a bat That Today they have those bats, they all hold them down a pole vaneter's pole Hoda on the end and they have a whip in them just like /

INTERVIEWER: How heavy a bat did you use? FRED SNODGRASS: Gosh, I never, I never remember what the ounces were in my bat, but I know Chief Meyers, we were talking up at this old timers



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game in San Francisco, what did he say, he used a fortythree ounce or something like that.

INTERVIEWER: Sounds likely.

FRED SNODGRASS: A terrifically heavy bat.

INTERVIEWER: And you choked the bat?

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, we all choked it a little bit. Very few in my day held the bat down at the end. I can only remember one. Frank Schulty with the Cubs, in the famous days of Tinker to Chance to Schulty held the bat down at the end, Evers. you know. were choke hetters but most all the players would choke it, you couldn't hit balls over the fence in those days in most parks because the ball was too dead.

They hadn't livened it like today. think one of the things that's been highly improved in the game today is the double play ball. Of course, the fielder gets it a lot quicker because it's faster, you see, and in our days of the dead ball you didn't get it quick enough to make those double plays, but I think they make three or four or five times the number of those double plays than we used to.

INTERVIEWER: More efficient than Tinkers to Evers to hance?

FRED SNODGRASS: I don't think their pivot



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is any better today than then but the fact is they get the the ball quicker because of the rabbit ball, and that's the only reason, in my opinion, that they make so many more today than they did then.

I think men in our day were just as agile and just as good as any at pivoting on the bag there as they are today.

No reason they shouldn't be. I MTERVIEWER: FRED SNODGRASS: No . A funny change in baseball too, everybody is amazed to see Willie Mays catch a ball as a basket catch. In my day# you were a boush leaguer if you didn't catch a ball that way. really

Oh, yes.

INTERVIEWER:

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, and the reason why if you stop and figure the logic of it, if you're an outfielder for instance, and the ball is hit, coming out of the shadows and all, it's pretty difficult for an instant or two to know whether the ball is going to go over your head or whether you've got to come in, you've got to make a quick decision of it.

If you are in the habit of playing the ball this way, and you have misjudged the thing, you only have this much to go, where if you're in the habit of catching the ball here, you have from here to here, as



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far as you can reach to overcome the misjudgment of that line drive.

INTERVIEWER: Most infielders were basket catchers then?

FRED SNODGRASS: All of them, all of them. I don't think there was a half a dozen guys in the league that made a practice of doing that, I'm sure I you were tooked there weren't, but you still had room to miscorrect your misjudgment. Today the only guy that does it is Willie Mays. marranielle

You remember, "Rabbit Mirando", the famous catch that he always had, did you ever see him? INTERVIEWER: No, I didn't.

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, he caught every ball right here, whether it was going over his shoulder or any place else, it was right there. And everybody marveled at it because they wondered how that man had time to catch it right there. No matter how high, which way he was running, backwards or over the shoulder, it was always right there. Bashet catch

He was famous for that.

How, did you get converted --INTERVIEWER: you did, how did you get converted from catcher to an outfielder?



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FRED SNODGRASS: Well, maybe I wasn't a good enough catcher, I don't know, but I was fairly fast, and

INTERVIEWER: Catchers are not generally so fast are they?

FRED SNODGRASS: No, and I was a catcher in 1908 and sat on the bench allthrough the year. should have won the pennant that year and didn't. 1909 I was the catcher until the last month of the season, McGraw put me out in left field in the Polo Grounds, played the centerfield out there for the last thirty games.

In 1910 I was a catcher again in Spring training.

IMTERVIEWER: Oh, you were?

FRFD SNODGRASS: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: Because you played mostly in the outfield.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yeh, but they put me back in 1910, started spring training again as a catcher, and in the first road trip, McGraw came to me and -- in the hotel in Cincinatti, he was sitting there and he said, "Sno", he said, how would you like to play the outfield? Well, I had been very unhappy



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sitting there on the bench and I immediately thought he was going to send me out to some minor league club and I said, what club, and he said, this club. Cy Seymont I said you mean you're going to take "Steisgeeber" out of centerfield, and he said, yes.

He said, would you like to try it and I why said, of course, I would, so he said, okay, you're the centerfielder tomorrow and from then on I was the centerfielder. I never went back to catching. I was a substitute first baseman for Merkel, whenever Merkel was out of the game I became (first baseman.

I liked to play there. I didn't particularly like the outfield because I had been a catcher all of my school days and semi-pro days and you're in the thick of the battle and when you're out in the outfield, you may be out there all day without a chance, or maybe just backing some play or something.

I was the kind of a ballplayer that liked to be in the middle of things and fight a little bit.

INTERVIEWER: What was McGraw like?

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, he was a great man, really a wonderful fellow.

> You got along with him? I NTERVI EWER: FRED SNODGRASS: Yes and no. I was head-



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headed kid you know, and we didn't always see alike. He'd bawl the dickens out of me as he did everybody else, for a mental mistake, but not a mechanical mi stake.

McGraw never got on your back for a mechani-But any mental error, he was all over you and he had the most vicious tongue of any man that 2 Think absolutely. ever lived, But as I say it was only when you had it coming to you that you got it.

Now, signals, no. Men in our time were supposed to know how to play baseball and do the right thing at the right time. Today they don't dare use their own judgment, they are told what to do on every darn pitch.

> INTERVIEWER: Pardon me.

(Telephone call)

FRED SNODGRASS: Okay.

INTERVIEWER: I thought that McGraw gave a lot of signals, I thought, for example, that every pitch was a McGraw call.

> No, no. FRED SNODGRASS:

INTERVIEWER: And that McGraw told when to hit and when not to hit, a whole slew of things.

FRED SNODGRASS: No, sir, that is entirely



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Erroneous. That's the dream of some writer that isall wrong. McGraw allowed initiative wrong because it isn't so. For instance, today batters are allowed by to his men. permission, you remember, before the pitch, to hit two and nothing, three and one, three and nothing. We weren't. Very, very seldom. of The plate

If you were to play, working for McGraw glance over in my day and you had two and nothing, you might look at the bench for permission to hit two and nothing. You seldom got it. If you did it was a nod of the head. There were no fancy signals going through all this stuff you know, a nod of the head or a shake of the head, but because we had to play for small scores, one run, two runs, you were seldom allowed to hit two and nothing or three one.

I would like to be playing today and be able to do that. I think that averages in my day would be much higher if we could hit two and nothing and three and one.

INTERVIEWER: But the averages in your day were much higher weren't they?

FRED SNODGRASS: I think so, there were more three hundred hitters in my day than there are today. INTERVIEWER: I don't understand that.



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FRED SNODGRASS: There were many more, the difference is so marked. But signals, no. We were a base running club. In 1910, '11, '12 we had seven men Stealing that averaged forty-five bases | -- forty-five apiece would be the average. How many do we have today -- we had one wonderful, "Wills" last year, stole over a hundred, which is unbelievable. I don't know how he did it, but he did it, but other than that, look around today and see how many bases are stolen.

We had seven men that would steal forty or more, and we were a base running club. Now, we ran on our own.

> INTERVIEWER: Did you really? FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, sir.

INTERVIEWER: Wow.

FRED SNODGRASS: We were told once in a while to run and the way he did it, Mac, sitting on the bench would - s-t-e-a-l, everybody in the park could see it. We had "Dummy Taylor", you know, he was on the club and all of us knew the sign language, and Mac would look over there and s-t-e-a-l, anybody could see it.

INTERVIEWER: You all knew the sign

language.

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, sure, I knew it.



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But, we had no complicated signs, a shake of the head, or a nod of thehead, or something in sign language which -the only one we had was steal, and he might just as well have said, go on, like that, and you'd go.

INTERVIEWER: Which is why I think McGraw needed used intelligent players.

FRED SNODGRASS: I think that's the answer, I think that's the answer. We were on our own, we stole The jump when we thought we had to go, and when the situation, the stage of the game demanded it, and not when it didn't, of course, if we were way behind why that's no good, but I think the player in my day was allowed to think for himself instead of today having somebody to think for him.

INTERVIEWER: To the extent that there is any thinking in baseball today. This is a question of doninant how much thinking there is in baseball, with homeruns and so on.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yeh, it's different, it's entirely different.

INTERVIEWER: You mentioned Christy Mathewson, what kind of a man was he?

FRED SNODGRASS: Christy Mathewson was a wonderful. wonderful man. Did you know that he, I'm not



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saying that he was a very religious man but did you know in uniform that he never dressed and never pit ched on Sunday?

INTERVIEWER: No. I didn't know that.

Never put the uniform on?

FRED SNODGRASS: That's a fact. Never put a uniform on, never pitched a ball game on Sunday.

INTERVIEWER:

FRFD SNODGRASS: No, no, and of course, in those days, we didn't play Sunday ball in the far east, like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Pittsburgh, but in St. Louis, Cincinatti, Chicago, we played Sunday baseball. But Matty never did. I'm not saying that he was a very religious man but he got started that way, I guess because of some belief he had, and whether it was in his contract or not I don't know, but that was a fact.

He did everything well, outside of baseball. He was a checker champion in a half a dozen states. played twelve boards at a time in checkers. a good three cushion billiard player, he was a pretty Sair fine golfer, he was a wonderful poker player and he made his expenses every year playing poker, with all the newcomers coming up, they were delighted to be able to sit down at a table where Matty was you know, and they would say I played poker today with the great Christy

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Mathewson, but Christy was a good poker player and he made a lot of money at it.

He was a good bridge player, h I played bridge with him many times, he and McGraw and the president of the club, the owner, Mr. Brush, once in a while the four of us would play bridge. Merkel was also a pretty good bridge player.

But he did everything well, he was a fine man, hard to know, hard to get close to, but a great friend and a man who I think invested his money wisely and came out of baseball with good money, but he died in baseball as you know. He got gassed in the war and it caught up with him afterwards, but his son lived in this county for a while and he was a customer of mine.

You know Christy, Jr. got married in China. I don't know whether you knew that or not, and on his wedding trip he borrowed an airplane from Ching Pekin Kai Chek to fly up to his kin from where it was he was married and he crashed on the takeoff. His bride was killed and he lost a leg.

Well, he later bought a place up here at Hidden Valley and he was a customer of mine in my to visit tim business, in my store, and his mother came out, a couple



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times and I saw her when she was out. Mrs. McGraw and Mrs. Mathewson were great friends, you know, very, very close, both of them wonderful people.

I look back with a lot of pleasure to baseball. It was quite an education. I made a little money out of baseball and bought a ranch, almost when I first went into baseball and it kept me broke all the years I played baseball paying for that ranch.

INTERVIEWER: What did most of the fellows Mada in The I imagine in an off season you came backto the ranch.

FRED SNODGRASS: I came back to Southern California yes, and usually in the fall we'd take a barnstorming trip with some group and end up back home here, and I didn't actually farm during those years, except as a white collared farmer, we had a man on the ranch --

INTERVIEWER: Was that this ranch? FRED SNODGRASS: No, no, this was over near Oxnard. I had a partner over there and we owned it together, bought it in 1910 and sold it in the 40's someplace, but in the meantime we had bought this property over here and added to it and started with twenty acres here and ended up with buying eighteen more



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in front and then seventy-one behind us. I was twenty-five years in the appliance business in Oxnard.

INTERVIEWER: You -- before I even get to that, you were traded to Boston.

FRED SNODGRASS: I was released.

INTERVIEWER: In 1917.

FRED SNODGRASS: I was released outright.

INTERVIEWER: How did you feel when this took place?

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, I was having a bad year and I saw it coming, I don't think it was too much of a shock, too much of a surprise, and yet it hurt, there's no question about that, but --

INTERVIEWER: How did you find out about it?

it? I think McGraw told me, I think he told me, as I remember it. I remember Sam Crane who was a great writer in those days, a writer that never had anything good to say about you any time and he was always, Sam was the kind that pulled you down and found fault with you , and he had been on me for two or three years, but when I got my release he gave me the finest write up that anybody could ever have.



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I had an unconditional release and I had offers from, I think, four or five clubs, and I chose, one that offered the most money, which happened to be the Braves Boston. George T. Stallings was the manager. They gave me more money than I got in New York. I could have gone to Philadelphia, to Pittsburgh, to Chicago, and so I joined the Braves and finished out the year with them.

We were in Braves field and that was when Braves field fences were way back, you know, and anything hit between you was a home run, and you couldn't hit the ball over the fence in two tries, and I had Shirley Doe Wilhitz McGee on one side of me and "Joe Relite" on the other and they were both slow as the dickens and I had to cover an awful lot of ground there.

I had a good fielding year and by gosh, the next spring, winter when the contracts came, they had a wave of economy on the Boston Braves and they cut my contract right in the middle.

INTERVIEWER: Wow.

FRED SNODGRASS: Exactly, Well, that started a series of letters back and forth and I think that I'm one of the few successful holdouts, I never got any more money and I never played any more.



in The middle.

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INTERVIEWER: Oh, you just, that was it huh? FRED SNODGRASS: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: I'll be --

FRED SNODGRASS: I was living in Los Angeles and selling automobiles and doing very well at owned it and Tom Grammerty, who had the "Vernon" Club in the Pacific Coast League would come down to the automobile agency there, on two or three times a week, and he'd They were say, well have you got your release yet. dead last in the Pacific Coast League, had nobody, no money to buy players to improve their club and he was looking for somebody to help him that wouldn't cost him anything see, so he'd come in there two or three times a week.

No, no, still corresponding, and finally I got a letter after about two months, that their outfield had finally shaped up to the point where they thought they could get along without me and they were giving me my release, because I had kept demanding it, I went there as a free agent and they had no right to hold me if they didn't want me or didn't want to pay the money.

So. that was on Thursday and Tom was in there that day, talked me into playing in the Pacific



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Coast League, I hadn't played any winter baseball, I hadn't touched a baseball, I joined the Vernon Club on Friday and on Saturday heput me in to play shortstop, of all positions.

INTERVIEWER: Shortstop.

(Laughter)

You were a fast man, I'm surprised he --FRED SNODGRASS: The first ball was hit to me, it was one of those that was hit by the third where baseman, when the shortstop goes over and has that long myarm throw and Mywent right with the ball.

I played every position on that Vernon team for the balance of that year, except pitch, every single one of them, here and there, and there, they They had injuries didn't have any players and I played more second base than anything else, because my arm was so bad, it was about as far as I could throw, from second base to first.

After that year I quit, I played about a half a year in the Coast League.

INTERVIEWER: Then you went back to the automobile agency?

> FRED SNODGRASS: No, I went back to farming. INTERVIEWER: You had a farm -- I mean



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you seem to have had a lot of things ready to step into. was that true for most of you fellows?

FRED SNODGRASS: No. I don't think so.

INTERVIEWER: What did they do?

FRED SNODGRASS: Well. I've seen crap games at the end of the world series and most of the participants go home broke. That I never did. I was not a gambler, I didn't play poker. I liked to play bridge, something like that, but to get into a crap game or a poker game, I never could see it.

INTERVIEWER: Did McGraw permit this on

the team?

a certain amount but they'd kick it to a certain amount and you could lose quite a little money playing. This

> It wasn't injurious to the I NTERVI EWER:

ball club?

FRED SNODGRASS: No, I don't think so. I don't think so, because McGraw would police it to the extent that nobody got hurt too badly, but a crap game after the world series / money is distributed and this was something he had no control over.

INTERVIEWER: The season was over.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yeh, the season was over.



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If they wanted to throw their world serie's money away, Three of course we had the losing shares, but I den't know, buck of The the Beston players would go home broke, but very few of them -- Matty I think bought stocks and did very well by it, maybe one or two others in my day did, but the rest of them would take the money that they might have saved during the year and go hunting and fishing and probably spend it.

I don't think that many of the players of my day came out of baseball with anything, it was just too bad.

INTERVIEWER: What did they do when they got to be the very young age of thirty-five or so?

FRED SNODGRASS: I had in mind, for instance the pitcher we had on our club -- I called over to Los Angeles a couple of years ago, down and out, he was living in the Gates Hotel and his bills were being paid by the Baseball Players National Group you know, and there were too many of those.

If you've ever seen the little booklet they put out every year, about the cases that they take care, former players that are ill and in hospitals or rest homes and other places, even at home, that they foot the bills and give them money to live on, they do



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the same, and that was the famous Merkel bonehead, and I never blamed Merkel because we lost five games after that.

Anyone of them would have made the difference in winning the pennant.

INTERVIEWER: Oh, sure.

FRED SNODGRASS: And then in that famous play off game, this is rather interesting, we talked it over in the clubhouse before the game, how in the world Frank Chance out of this game, because we could get Frank Chance always hit Matty pretty well, and we felt if we could get him out some way that we had a better chance of winning that playoff and the pennant.

So it was cooked up that McGinty was to pick a fight with Frank Chance before -- just as the game started, meet him on the foul line, and he did, and he stepped on his shoes and he actually spit on him. and Frank would not fight, he was just too smart, he wouldn't fight. The ye were to have a knock-down aray and fight Chance and McGinty, Of course, they didn't need McGinty, but they needed Chance, and Chance was too smart, he wouldn't fight, so that was --

INTERVIEWER: Speaking of incidents on the field I read somewhere about a famous incident involving



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a wonderful job.

We didn't have a pension then you know, in those days that they have today and the ball player today, he's in a pretty good business because he's going to be taken care of. In my day the players that failed suvest it wisely or who didn't to save their money or really work to increase their capital they fell by the wayside. And here The Association takes care of (Music of some sort overriding voices.)

Thank God they are, they've done a wonderful job. A wonderful job.

INTERVIEWER: Do you remember the first game you played in the big league?

FRED SNODGRASS: No, no I don't. I hit three hundred that thirty games, the first year I played. Ended up with an even three hundred.

Had you always wanted to I NTERVIEWER: be a ball player?

FRED SNODGRASS: I think so, but to tell you the truth I couldn't name the clubs in the two big leagues when I was introduced to play ball. I couldn't name the clubs.



-- because all through my career, if a kid wanted to talk to me I always talked to him, but Fred



Te Crowds etc

nothing much

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Raymer on the Los Angeles Club was the only man on that club that would talk to a boy, and I never forgot,

(Music again overriding.)

-- we were a contender for the pennant and you know how the gates would open and the people would come on the field and we'd be sitting on the bench or in our position and if you were on the Giants bench when the game was over you ran like the dickens down to the right field corner to get into the clubhouse before

That's all they wanted to do was come out and touch you. or something like that, or congratulate you or something, but that was the reason that Fred Merkel got into that awful jam.

the people could come out to pat you on the back see.

INTERVIEWER: Were you there then? FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes, and that's exactly the way it happened. Fred Merkel was a substitute, Fred Tinney was the first baseman and he and the rest of us --

(Music again overriding speaker)

-- and ducked in under the stands where they dressed and so they didn't see the things that happened, that McGinty intercepted the ball and threw it up in the left field bleachers, but here's thousands



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Chance of people milling around the infield and Frank Schaeffer * drags with Toes was in the dressing room and the umpires dragged them days look at This both out there and didn't let them finish --

(Music overriding speaker's voice.) -- and we lost the double header to Cincinatti. It was the 1st game

INTERVIEWER: That was Rube's first game, and he got hit pretty hard the first game. J

FRED SNODGRASS: Yah, and then we went to Philadelphia where we had seven games in five days. We had to win four out of seven to win the pennant if we then beat the Braves four games, and if the Cubs won all of theirs. Caveleski

That was the time that Carilla pitched Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and beat us three games. We had to win five out of seven, I'm sorry, five out of seven and he beat us three games, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Then we had to go to Boston and win four & have games over there to tie the Cubs, we had that famous which all happened. playoff game, So Russell" was sucked in going to the clubhouse because he'd been in the habit of doing that every day because of the way the crowd came down -by asking you brought the subject up what does the crowd do after



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you and Mayor Curley, but it wasn't very clear exactly what it was all about.

> FRED SNODGRASS: Do you want to hear it? I NTERVIEWER: Yes.

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, this is quite an incident that we had.

INTERVIEWER: I can see you're still amused by thinking about it.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yah. (Laughter) Well, this was in 1914 when the Braves at the 4th of July were in last place and they made this wonderful climb up the ladder until at Labor Day, a double header, they had a chance to pass the Giants for the first time. The Giants had been leading all along the line.

We played then a morning game and an afternoon game, and they won the morning game and practically tied us and then came the afternoon game. Well, the Braves field had not been built then and we were playing in a little band box in the national league which wouldn't hold enough people, so they borrowed Fenway Park for this double header and so we were playing on the American League team field .

Well. (Laughter) we had a big inning about Tyler the -- George Towers was pitching for Boston, Christy



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Mathewson was pitching for the Giants and along in the sixts or seventh inning we had a big inning and scored four runs and I came up to bat without anybody on bases with the score four to nothing in favor of the Giants, and of course, they couldn't pass the Giants that day because they were going to be beaten.

Tyler took four shots at me, I was in the dirt four times. The fourth one hit the button on my cap and on my way to first base I went through the pitching box.

(Laughter)

And I stood out in front of that guy and I called him everything I could think of, every adjective in the book, and he never said a word back to me and finally when I ran out of adjectives, I went on over to first base.

There were two out at the time. Well, the crowd, the tremendous crowd inthat field, we had a two base rule because they were standing all around, right behind my back in centerfield you know, and so I got to first base finally and Tyler took the ball and tossed it up in the air and dropped it, a pantomime of the fact that I had two years before dropped this fly ball in the World Series.



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Well, the crowd just started to hoot and boo and hiss me who was an innocent guy, the fellow had taken four shots at me, tried to hit me, and I hadn't done anything, but they started to hoot and hiss at me.

They were disappointed at INTERVIEWER: losing.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, that's it. Well, murray Morry was the next hitter and, he forced me at second by a mile, and in those days we had left our gloves out in the field, you know, they don't do it anymore. and I was out a mile at second base and during the moment of the play the crowd quieted you know, and the minute I was out the hooting and hissing and booing started again.

As I crossed second base going for my glove, toward the crowd that was on my playing field out there I thumbed my nose at the whole bunch of them and that was the signal for all the pop bottles and trash of any kind that anybody had to throw at me, see, but I was still too far away and nobody hit me.

Well, Doyle came in and all the bunch came in and we huddled around there, andhere was all this broken glass on the field and we were standing there



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and a guy jumps out of his box by the home bench onto the field, he had a long tailed coat on and he had spats on and a derby hat and he walked out to Bob Emsley, who was the umpire at first base, and he says I want that man put off the field.

None of the players knew who he was you know, and so Emsley said, well you have to see Bill Clem, he's in charge of the field, so he walked on toward home plate and Clem walked out to meet him and Clem chases him off the field.

Well, the man was Mayor Curley, and it was just before election time, so he was making a grand stand play for votes, well -- we went down to the ninth inning and I jumped up off the bench to run off to my position and I got to third base and I heard McGraw hollering his head off at me, and he said, Hey, Sno, Sno, where you going?

I looked around in amazement because my job is out in centerfield. He says, get back here, so I went back there, and he said you ain't going out there fure with that crowd at your back, somebody'd kill you, He looked up and down the bench and he said, Hey Bob, (Bob Bericher) you know, a big left hander, fast as national e league in stolen bases until Wills lightening, led the



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beat him last year.

He said, Bob, you go out there and play centerfield, and he said, Sno, you and you and you, get in a cab and go back to the hotel, get dressed There

INTERVIEWER: You went in your uniforms in the cab.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yah, because we were playing in a borrowed park that one day see. So I got in the cab and we went on to the hotel safely, and the fellows told me afterwards when the third out was made, that Bob Bercher, he beat the third baseman to the bench.

(Laughter)

That was Mayor Curley. I always thought afterwards, when he got into trouble and was in the pen up there I should have written him a note. I had a lot of stormy things happen, stories really, in the World Series that I spiked "Major" you know.

INTERVIEWER: Was that when you hit the two home runs? when he got the name of HR Baker?

FRED SNODGRASS: That was in the series yes, but I spiked him twice. You know, we had been told by friends that Major was spike shy, that he'd get out of your way at third base if the occasion arose,



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and -- well, to go back to the first game of that World Series, the years before when Matty had pitched three shut outs against Philadelphia, the Athletics, and McGinty the other one, you know, they won four straight, the team had been dressed in black broadcloth uniforms.

So superstitious McGraw, and he was superstitious, he ordered new black broadcloth uniforms So we were all dressed in for this Athletic Series. black and we went out to the field first and we sat on the bench waiting for the Athletics to come by us to get to the home bench, and all of these fellows on the bench had a file and a shoe off and we were sharpening our spikes, figuring that might have some effect on them because we wanted all of them to get were a baserunning club + we out of our way, so we were going through the idea of were gouna sharpening our spikes, and we really, gave them the devil you know.

Well, I happened to be the first man on second base that had occasion to try to get into third and Coombs I think was pitching and throwing his beautiful curve in the dirt, and the catcher was having trouble and they had a little pass ball and I lit out for third base. Baker had been told that we had been told that he was spike shy, and he just had guts enough



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to try to block me off that base, so he was down on his knees in front of the bag with the ball waiting for me to slide. Well, I couldn't hook it in or out because he'd ride me right off, and so all I could do was to go hard into him and try to upset him which I did and I was safe, and in doing so I cut his pants, from his knee clear to his hip.

Well they went out and got another pair of pants and they put another pair of pants on him at third base and the game proceeded, but this same play happened again three innings later, same pass ball, I'm on second base, and this time I'm out, and I ripped his pants again, maybe a little abrasion on his leg, not a cut, no blood, no nothing like that, but I was the dirtiest guy in baseball. who had a ghost writer

Hal Chase wrote great stories about what what a dirty player I was and oh, nobody published a picture of it, because they said I jumped in waist high you see, which wasn't a fact at all. They wanted to make it -- and then what happened, we had five days of rain, that was the World Series that didn't get over until the last of October.

> I NTERVIEWER: 1911.

FRED SNODGRASS: Five days of rain and the



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newspaper men had nothing to write about except the HR Baker dirty Snodgrass spiking and they built that thing up and up and up until Baker -- the bone showed from the knee to the thigh, see.

Actually that was in the press, the paper, and every day that the game was actually called off in Philadelphia, we fellows had our wives in New York and we'd jump on the train and go back to New York, le ave the Majestic Hotel where we were staying, we had permission to do it, and some cub reporter comes in there, looking for a story, and some of the fellows that didn't go home or didn't go to New York, some wag got a hold of this reporter and said, well, didn't you hear, some fanatic came in here and shot Snodgrass and they got him in the hospital and he's about to die.

Well, you know, they didn't have radio, and that thing got on thewire and came out here and visiting us) my father and (my mother were in New York, and my father out to thought I was dead, that I had been killed by this fanatic and it was a half an hour before the press, the wire contradicted that, but this -- whoever it was filled this cub reporter up full of crap on this.

INTERVIEWER: Speaking of reporters, sometimes I get the impression and I just don't know how



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true it is, how many ballplayers are made by the press, you know, how many ball players are considered great or bad by the fans because of the press more than because of what they actually do?

There's an awful lot of ballplayers that play every day, day in and day out and do a fine job. if you ask most fans they never really heard the name?

FRED SNODGRASS: I think you've got a point there. We have to now compare the old days with the new days, because it was entirely different. When we travelled in those earlier games, in earlier years, Bernan we had perhaps four newspaper men. Sid Mercer, Bergam and Bulger, Sam Crane and -- what was the other one that had the Cancer deal, you know, well, anyway -- Demon they would travel with us, but they didn't bother, they wrote the game as they saw it, they didn't sit down with us and ask questions.

They didn't come into the clubhouse after a game, won or lost and see how you took it. They just simply went to the ball game and they wrote the game up on its merits. What do they do today? Why, there in the clubhouse the are, before the game, and after the game, and they write all these stories, and they interview you constantly now.



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INTERVIEWER: It must be important now, today, whether a player gets along with the reporters.

FRED SNODGRASS: I think it's most important, most important. Now look at Vince Scully with the Dodgers and other clubs the same way, after each game they interview some individual who has had a dayor pretty good night and bring out all these different points, and today you go into a press box and take your seat there as a newspaper man and in front of you are loads of statistics of every player that's going to be in that game today, what he has done all through his life in baseball, it's all there printed in front of him.

It's given to every writer . I was amazed to sit up in Candlestick Park in the press box and see the statistics that are given to everybody that's in that tremendous big press box. You don't have too look it up, it's all done for you and every day it's different, all compiled yoursee.

Well, these men they didn't have those things in our day, they didn't have it. We didn't have the radio, who were you talking to, all you did was write for a newspaper.

IMTERVIEWER: Did you have much contact with



the writers.

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FRED SNODGRASS: Only on trains.

INTERVIEWER: So it really didn't matter much whether you were buddy buddy with a writer or not, or whether you didn't get along --

Now I mentioned Sam Crane a while ago for instance. He was a guy that always tore everybody down. I don't know that you could have been buddy buddy with Sam Crane, I don't think you could get that close to him. His type of paper was the knocking type of paper, they were always finding fault.

Now, I do know that in certain towns we always felt, in Cincinatti, for instance, that the Cincinatti Inquirer ran the ball club. He told the manager when to play a "Batting" game or the mistakes he made the day before, and put him on the spot, but John McGraw, I don't believe he ever read a newspaper, the sporting page I mean.

Nobody was going to dictate to that man how to run his ball club. We never had a meeting on the Giants the eight years I was there before a ball game. The only meeting that we ever had as a meeting was to divide up the World Serie's money.



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Is that right? INTERVIEWER:

FRED SNODGRASS: Never a meeting. Today you always have a meeting, every day, you sit down and you discuss what you're going to do or who you're playing, where they hit, how they hit and how you're going to pitch to them and all that sort of thing.

We never had a meeting and I'm telling you the truth, not one meeting in the eight years I was there did we have a meeting. Now, when I went to Stallings the Braves, Scully had meetings. He had a meeting before the game and during the practice, he used to go in the clubhouse sit there and talk for a while, and then go back on the field again.

INTERVIEWER: Not the kind of manager that McGraw was, was he, or similar?

FRED SNODGRASS: Similar, in that he was just as -- I don't like to use the expression foul mouthed, but he was. He never dressed in a uniform but he'd wear his pants out sliding up and down the bench you know, he was, oh gee, he was - umm, that type, like McGraw, yes. Very much like McGraw.

But -- it was fun to play for him to. It was fun to play for McGraw. I remember one time, you asked about signs a while ago, I was on first base



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one time and McGraw openly gave me the sign to run with run run ball. And he gave Merry the hit and run sign, behind me, and we didn't play hit and run too often, very, very seldom did we play hit and run.

The players among themselves could make it up and try it, but that wasn't the kind of a game that we played, but anyway they had a good left handed pitcher in there that day, he had a swell move to first base, and I was supposed to run on the next pitch and I got a lousy start because I wanted to be sure the ball was going to the plate and not going to first base.

that they call today. A fellow could pick you off first base pretty easy, if you were leaning the wrong way.

Marry hits the low looping ball over shortstop and the shortstop runs out in left field and keeps turning around and here I am turning second base and he finally catches the ball and doubles me at first base. There was only two outs and I got to go back to the bench.

I go back there and McGraw says why weren't you running. I said I was running. He says I told you to run. I said well the guy had a good move I had to be sure it was going out the right way. The third out was made the next one and I started out for centerfield



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as fast as I could. He said that'll cost you fifty dollars. I said I was running. That's fifty more, and by the time I got to centerfield I owed him five hundred I would turn around and say something and he would add fifty bucks, so I think it was about ten days to payday, we got paid twice a month, and I worried about that five hundred dollars. I needed that to pay on the ranch.

He never took it.

INTERVIEWER: (Laughter) He didn't.

No. but he was insisting FRED SNODGRASS: that I wasn't running and I should have been. I should obey orders, and he gave them so seldom, to do a thing you know, because usually you're on your own, but that was the type of guy he was.

INTERVIEWER: You mention five hundred, what was the salary like in those days? The big league.

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, I don't know and I wouldn't like to have you publish this in book form or any other way, but I don't believe that Christy Mathewson ever got over ten thousand dollars. The most I ever got I think was seventy-five hundred dollars.

But you must remember this was all take home pay, and a dollar was a dollar in those days.



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made a That was the / difference. We had a couple players getting eighty to a hundred thousand dollars today maybe, but how much is take home? They're in a very high bracket you know.

> Yes. INTERVIEWER:

FRED SNODGRASS: Very high bracket.

INTERVIEWER: Did you wear numbers on the

back of your uniforms?

FRED SNODGRASS: No numbers, no names.

INTERVIEWER: I forget who told me that

first.

FRED SNODGRASS: No announcer.

INTERVIEWER: That's why you hear the old cry you had to buy a scorecard to know the players.

FRED SNODGRASS: That's right, no accouncers

no broadcasting system. No radio, none of that.

IMTERVIEWER: Did you enjoy playing?

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, very much, I'd do it all over again, I would, I certainly would, and I had a stormy career, you know, in baseball, I had to live with it for years -- oh, yes you're the guy that dropped the fly ball aren't you?

INTERVIEWER: Oh, really?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes, for years and



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years, when I'd be introduced to somebody.

INTERVIEWER: No kidding?

And they'd start to say FRED SNODGRASS: something and stop you know, afraid of hurting my feelings.

How did you feel about it I NTERVIEWER: after a while?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, I didn't lose any blance. World Series, I never took eredit for losing any World Series.

INTERVIEWER: Well. they did that to Merkel you know, and about Ralph Branca's pitch to Bobby "Thomy" in the World Series, and you can multiply it by any number of things.

mensed FRED SNODGRASS: I was terribly apset a few years ago when the Gillette people were putting out this little book of facts that was edited by Hy Turkin, a baseball writer, and he compiled an encyclopedia of players and it was well done and authentic and right, but he edited this little book of facts that they gave away with the sale of a razor, so some friend of mine said to me, have you see the book and I said no, and he said, well you better get one, he said, they've got a section in there of heroes and goats and he said,



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you're the goat in it, in this thing, so I got a hold of one and read it and Hy Turkin said, that Fred Snodgrass a centerfielder for the Giants, dropped an easy fly ball and let the tying and winning runs score.

INTERVIEWER: Really? That's an effort of fact.

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, sure, but this error happened in the 10th inning, the first man up in the 10th inning and I did drop that fly ball, I took it away from Mørry, Mørry called for it first, great big high fly, half way between Mørry and I, and he called for it first and the way we worked I had preference over the right field so there'd never be a collision, so I said, no, I'll take it, and I dropped the darn thing. It was so high that this fellow was sitting on second base before I picked it up see.

> INTERVIEWER: Wall, then after that --Hooper

Baker was the next hitter. FRED SNODGRASS:

and the 10th inning in the 8th game of a world series, we were just certain he would move that guy over to + play for a 3rd base because of the tie you see, so my position out in centerfield was fairly close in behind second. Matty was guarding the guy back to the bag so that we at Third could get him on the bunt, and I was in pretty close, figuring if the ball got by in any way I'd keep him



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to Third But to from going further. He hit one over my head and I made one of the greatest plays of the whole World Series, caught that ball, and almost doubled him at second. The guy was turning third, you know, he thought it was gone, and I had to make a decision on the play at second it was so close.

Well That's one out. Then Matty walked Yerkes with the winning run, unfortunately, and up comes Speaker with one out, and what does he do -- you could have heard it clear down to the Boston common, Speaker took a swing at that ball and hit a nice little foul fly, and the ballpark was so quiet you could have heard a pin drop and that ball was never touched.

Merkel didn't have to go thirty feet to get that easy foul ball, it was almost in the coaches box, but Matty, I can see Matty yet, and this is unfair, I hope you don't publish this, but I can see Matty come on Chief, come on Chief, come on Chief and the Chief never could get there.

It was too far from home plate, but Merkel had been a little unsteady and Matty was afraid of him and -- I don't know why -- Matty could have but it in his hind pocket himself if he wanted to, but then Speaker, of course, hit a clean line drive over the



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first baseman's head that scored the man that I put on, put the man who walked on third and another long fly to right field, the games over and I lose the World Series.

Of course, I helped, there's no question about it, I started the rally, but --

INTERVIEWER: How does it feel to hear people all those years after that keep referring to that? It must be pretty annoying.

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, it was pretty annoying, there's no question about that, it was annoying but --

INTERVIEWER: This is where the press comes in too, really, you know.

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, you know why, there's a story behind that too. The first day we went to Boston, Joe Wood was to pitch against us, he was a fast ball pitcher, with a hop on the fast ball, so we put in a pitcher comparable to that style and we had twenty minutes of batting practice, which a ball player loves.

In five minutes every baseball that the Giants had in their bag was in a newspaper man's pocket up in the press box, they had the slanting



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screen and we were tipping this ball and it was hitting that screen and it was rolling into the press box and not one of them came back and in five minutes we had no batting practice. You think the Boston Club would give us any balls, oh no, that was just fine, we weren't going to get any batting practice in a World Series game.

So little Fred Snodgrass, hotheaded guy that he was, he walks out in front of that press box, now, he yells up at all those guys up there and he just bawls them out proper, really proper. From that minute on nothing was ever said good about me in that World Series. Anything that they could find fault with me, they did.

In fielding practice they gave us some balls then and whoever was hitting to me in centerfield was just hitting them out of my reach, left or right, and they'd roll out and hit a little three foot fence that they had built out there in front of some temporary bleachers, and the ball would bounce back.

And eight or ten fellows would jump over that fence to go and get the ball and beat me to it. Well, one of them came back faster than they could get and I got it first and just in devilment, not trying to



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hit anybody, but I threw it apparently at somebody to hit the fence and scare them off the field, keep them off the field. Oh, boy, did they write that up, that dirty Snodgrass, trying to kill a spectator you know, but that was the story behind the goat, you see, because they were after me all through that series.

Here is a nice story. This was in the sporting news as of this date, and this was beautifully done during the war when this writer came to California to interview two people, Ty Cobb and me and I think that's the nicest story that's ever been written about me.

> Sporting News in 1942. I NTERVIEWER:

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: How old were you when you joined the Giants?

FRED SNODGRASS: Twenty.

INTERVIEWER: Twenty years old.

FRED SNODGRASS: And one of the things I'm quite proud of, we had the first automobile that was ever given away to the leading batter of the two big leagues, I was in a three way battle for many, many months and all the papers carried this box every day. Lajore

INTERVIEWER: Cobb, Snodgrass and "Lazaray".

FRED SNODGRASS: Yah. And that was when



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I MUFRVI EWER: Then an automobile was really an automobile, wasn't it?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes, and this was one week, I hit twenty-two that week, but I didn't win it. I got to worry about -- I think if I had hit the last week I might have come close to tying Cobb because but he won it. He should have, he's great.

It's nice to reminisce every once in a while, look back. When you get to be my age you kind of forget that you ever played baseball unless you look like This at something every once in a while and it brings things back to your memory, things that happened. Baseball's a great game.

INTERVIEWER: Do you follow it at all now? FRED SNODGRASS: I listen to the games on the radio, I go down, very seldom, I've only been down, oh, I don't know, two or three times a year.

INTERVIEWER: Are you a Dodger fan now?

FRED SNODGRASS: No, I am a Giant fan. Cuss The luck of I look at the Dodgers, but I'm still for the .-- I went to the Orient for the Giants, you know, two years ago.

INTERVIEWER: To what?



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FRED SNODGRASS: To the Orient.

INTERVIEWER: Oh, did you?

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: Oh, I didn't know that.

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes, a tour, a tour group of thirty-nine people and my own life long chum who I took to the Giants as a pitcher one time, a fellow named Thompson, he and I joined them, so we flew over in a private plane with the team and the tour people and we saw I think three or four games in Japan and we spent a month over there touring Japan.

INTERVIEWER: Now that I recollect, didn't Lefty "O'Toole" have a lot to do with baseball out in Japan?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes, they're great for Lefty, they crazy about him, he opened Japan, he had club after club over there you know.

INTERVIEWER: Yes, and the Giants went over two years ago?

FRED SNODGRASS: Yah, they got heat the first four days. They finally won the series but --INTERVIEWER: And you went with them on the whole tour.

FRED SNODGRASS: No, we left them, we were



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with them in the hotels and we saw ball games at different places, Tokyo and different towns, but we left them and toured the country and really got a boot out of it. While we were over there, this is rather interesting, the Embassy asked Fuller Thompson and I to go on TV over there, this was a good will trip and none of the Giants were doing anything to make it good will,

There were three cliques there that were bad at that time, that was before Stark was the manager, and there was the colored group, the carribean group, and the White. They didn't mix very well, and they sat around in the hotel lobbies, the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo and they wouldn't talk to people.

I got brushed off, Dave was just terrifically brushed off, and it hurt my feelings to think that nobody was interested in an old guy that used to None of them would talk to play the game and it hurt. me, but anyway we went on TV and the TV program was I've got a Secret.

INTERVIEWER: In Japanese?

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, of course, they have, you ought to see Perry Mason over there. He speaks the most beautiful Japanese you ever saw. Well, anyway this was I've Got a Secret, we went over there early



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to the studio and we were briefed and the other people that were going to be on the show were briefed and we all were doing Japanese, and then they gave us something to eat and we went on at 8:00 o'clock, in this great big studio, just filled with people, and Fuller was sitting here and I was sitting here, and the panel was opposite us and we each had an interpreter, and our secret, I didn't think they could come up with, our secret was that fifty-five years before that Fuller Thompson had pitched and I had caught for Los Angeles High School when there was only one high school in Los Angeles against the first Japanese team that had ever come to America.

They beat us, one to nothing, or five to four, something like that, they beat us by one run, and that was the only game they won. All the colleges beat them, but they beat this high school team, and that panel came up with it.

INTERVIEWER: How did they do that?

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, on the panel, first wisel they tied it to our business and then being with the Giants, so they knew baseball was involved, and on the panel was this sixty-five year graduate of \"Wasadene" University and his wheels got to going around and looking



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at our age and one thing and another, he came up with Waseda the fact that Wasadena University had sent a team to America, and they gave us a very beautiful cigarette case, gold for appearing on this program, that was our pay.

INTERVIEWER: Boy, that must have been a great trip.

FRED SNODGRASS: Boy oh boy, that was great fun.

INTERVIEWER: I'm perplexed as to why a big player wouldn't want to talk as much as he could to somebody that played back in 1910.

FRED SNODGRASS: I would think so too. I don't know, I was frankly disappointed and unhappy about it. I tried to talk to Willie Mays, for instance. The publicity he gets, they say he's a friendly guy and everything, but in the plane going to Japan, we met in the aisle once and I stopped and talked to him and I said well, I used to play where you play now and tried to open up a conversation, and I said, why, Willie, you as the great base runner that you are, why don't you ever use the delayed steal, just to start a conversation.

That's a lost art too, you never see that



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done anymore. You know what it is, the ball hits the nobody covers. catchers mitt and then you go.

But he Stange But I never got to talk to them. said, I was just talking about you, I was talking about the art of getting hit with a baseball, it's a lost art, he said, I was just talking about you. Oh, you know, a ball would hit the bat and you'd fall down on your belly and while you were down there you'd try to make a red spot by squeezing your hand or something you know, we took all those advantages you know. Nowadays, no.

INTERVIEWER: The umpires must have gotten pretty wise to these things too.

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, sure, but if you had you id a good red spot there ketd say it hit you rather than the bat. I can't understand yet, really, how Wills could steal as many bases as he did last year.

Certainly they don't have the strong throwing catchers that they used to have like Archer Street and and Kling and fellows of that calibre, or the pitchers are not holding them on for a man to steal a hundred and some odd bases like he did, it's just unbelievable.

The most I ever had was fifty-one, and I was pretty proud of that but that was along ways from this leading The league.



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INTERVIEWER: And you were stealing many year after year. This guy one year. * * * *

FRED SNODGRASS: It's a very funny thing. I'll tell you the story about a character in baseball Which was written up in the Reader's Digest and later televised when the Digest was putting on those television p lays and I happened to see it twice on television and. of course, they changed the story a little bit in the end to make it a little bit more adapted to television but --

The story the true story is what I'm going to tell you now. The Giants were playing in St. Louis in the old National League Park there and in those under an awning days we didn't have a dugout. We had a bench about half way between the grandstand and the foul line.

INTERVIEWER: When was that?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh. this was back in The Grants were 1911. We were having batting practice and out of the grandstand walked an individual, tall, lanky, in a dark suit with a black derby hat on and he walked across the grass from the Grandstand to the bench and he said I'd like to talk to Mr. McGraw, and some of the guys there pointed to Mr. McGraw and he walked over to Mr. McGraw and he said, Mr. McGraw, my name is Charles



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Victory Faust, and he says, I live over here in Kansas and a few weeks ago I went to a fortune teller who told me that if I would foin the New York Giants and pitch for them that they would win the pennant.

Well, Mr. McGraw looked at him and being superstitious as most ballplayers were, and are, he said, well, he said, that's interesting, he said, take off your coat, here's a glove and a ball and I'll get a catcher's mitt and I'll warm you up and see what you have.

So they got up in front of the bench and they tossed a few balls back and forth and Charles Victory Faust said well I better give you my signals, so they got their heads together and he gave him five or six signals and McGraw would give one signal and Charles would wind up and his wind up was like a windmill, both arms went around in circles for quite a little while before he let go of the ball.

Well, every different sign that McGraw gave the ball came up just the same, there was no difference in them whatever, and there was no speed, probably enough to break a pane of glass but that was about all, and so McGraw finally threw the glove away and he caught him barehanded because he said, well, to



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himself, this guy's a nut and J'm going to have a little fun with him.

So he said, all right --

INTERVIEWER: This is a true story?

This is a true story, and FRED SNODGRASS: he said, how about your hitting, can you hit? Oh, he said, pretty well. Well we're having batting practice, get a bat and go up there, and I want to see you run so run selet, it out. Word was passed around to the fellows that were shagging around the infield, he dribbled one down to short, Pete juggled it a minute and Charlie was turning first and they slid him into second and they slid him into third, and they slid him into home in his best Sunday clothes.

Well, that night we left for Chicago and when we got down to the train and got into our car who was in the Pullman car, our private car, except Charles Victory Faust. Everybody looked around in amazement and McGrawsaid, well, we're taking Charlie along to help us win the pennant.

So believe it or not, every day from that day on Charles Victory Faust was in uniform and he warmed up sincerely to pitch that game. He thought he was going out to pitch that particular game, and every



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day this happened.

To make a long story shorter, this was 1911 and Charlie Faust, as I said, warmed up every day to pitch, he never pitched a game, he wasn't signed to a contract, but John J. McGraw gave him all the money that was necessary for him to keep himself neat, he went to the barbershop almost every day for a massage and a haircut, he had plenty of money to tip the waiters, in the small amounts that we tipped in those days, and we did win the pennant.

Spring came around the next year and Charlas Victory Faust was in the training camp.

INTERVIEWER: Did this young man know he was not a Giant?

FRED SNODGRASS: He must have realized it but he was supposed to be a simpleton, but he was very sincere. He really believed that he was a pitcher. He warmed up every day in 1912 and again we won the pennant in 1912. In 1913 he was again in the spring training camp, he warmed up every day to pitch, and during that season he became such a drawing card with the fans who would clamor for McGraw to put him in to pitch, so finally one day, against Cincinatti in New York, they clamored so hard and so loudly for him to, for



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McGraw to put him in to pitch that McGraw did put him in to pitch, and he pitched one full inning, without being under contract with the American League and he didn't have enough to hit, they didn't score.

One of those nothing ball pitchers, you know. Well, Charlie Faust's turn at bat came when three outs were made and the Cincinatti team stayed in the field for the fourth out to let Charlie come to bat and the same thing happened then that happened the first time that Charlie ever came up on the field in St. Louis in his Sunday clothes, they slid him into first, second, third and home.

He was such a drawing card at this stage, Larry, that a theatrical firm gave him a contract on Broadway in one of those six-a-day shows you know, start in the afternoon and go on through the evening, and he got four hundred dollars a week for it.

He dressed in the uniform, he imitated Ty Cobb, and Christy Mathewson, Honus Wagner in a very silly way, of course, but seriously as far as Charlie was concerned and the fans loved it and they went to see Charlie on the stage. He was gone four days and we lost four ball games. The fifth day Charlie showed up at the Polo Grounds in the dressing room, and we all



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said to Charlie, Charlie what are you doing here, what about your thestrical contract? Oh, he said, fellows I've got to pitch today, you fellows need me, so he got out and warmed up with his windmill warm up that he had, this tickled the fans, and we won.

And we won the pennant again. That fall I joined the group of big leaguers and we made a barnstorming trip, starting in Chicago and going through the northwest and down the coast and over to Honolulu and in Seattle who came down to the hotel to see me but Charlie Faust and Charlie said to me, he said, Sno, I'm not very well, but I think if you would prevail upon Mr. McGraw to get me to Hot Springs a month before spring training, I could get into shape and help you win another pennant, but unfortunately that never came to pass because Charlie Faust died that winter and we did not win the pennant the next year. * * * * * *

VOICE: I'll have to admit Larry that they were pretty rough in 1908.

WOMAN'S VOICE: There were some pretty rough ones, but you go back and there was some very, very nice people, Arthur Fletcher.

VOICE: Well, he was a youngster with me, but you take the group --



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WOMAN's VOICE: Oh, these were the people before you?

VOICE: Yes, like McGinty and Hanahan and Spike Shannon, Mike Donlin and they were all old tough Irishmen when I joined the club in 1908. In 1908 we had four or five, five I think, youngsters that also came in, Crandall, and Fletcher, and Herzog, and one or two others, and myself who were a little bit different than the groups that were just ahead of us.

Now. I think that was about when the change started to take place, Larry, just about 1908.

Now, that explains something VOICE: about the tough old characters, but it doesn't explain about intelligence.

VOICE: Oh, no, no, those fellows were good thinkers; even though they were rough and tough. stayed in baseball and were there because they could think. We didn't train like they train today, gee whiz, they have teachers and coaches and schools and blackboards and allthat sort of thing and maybe it's helpful and it must be. They have mechanical pitchers and they have all sorts of things, moving pictures to look at to see what you're doing, and we didn't have any of those



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things in those days, and yet the records will prove that there are fewer 300 hitters today than there were in those days, pitchers in those days went the full route instead of only half the game, very few reliefs were made -- I don't know, I just can't put my finger on it but I still think, as my wife says, that they were good thinkers, they weren't mechanical players, they had to think.

Take Ty Cobb, look at Ty Cobb and the tremendous record that that man had, and he had to think, it wasn't just the fear of his spikes that got him his reputation and certainly Morry Wills in breaking his record, spikes had nothing to do with it, it was ability in this case, and knowing how to get the jump.

Speaking of my own career, I will always pride myself on one thing, and that was a study of where the batter was going to hit against the kind of pitching we had and where to play that particular batter. don't go out and plant yourself in one position and stay there. If you're a thinker you try to figure out where that ball is most apt to come to and be out there in that position, mor

have to go from a long distance to get some balls, but you anticipate and when I talk to

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kids as I have many times, I don't do it any more, I quit, but I stress that first of all you've got to think, and in thinking you've got to anticipate. Those two words think and anticipate, were always a part of my talk to kids.

INTERVIEWER: Did you ever hear about Phil Bill Douglas?

> FRED SNODGRASS: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: And you hear about Grover

Cleveland Alexander --

There was another character FRED SNODGRASS:

You hear about them all the time. Bugs Raymond.

WO MAN's VOICE: That's right, and you'd

sort of --

FRED SNODGRASS: But there were only one or two of those to a club, the whole club was not a drinking club. Most clubs had a couple of characters that drank too much and didn't behave themselves as they should, like Bugs Raymond and Grover Cleveland, Alexander, the great pitcher that he was, and I don't think he was too much of a drinker up until towards the end of his career at that.

When I looked at my teammates on the Giants, other than Bugs Raymond, I can't name a single



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one that I ever saw under the influence of liquor.

Of course, it was against the rules, but I don't know, I didn't think anybody ever abused it. When McGraw bought Bugs Raymond he knew that he was a character, a drinker, and he joined the Giants and he was a wonderful pitcher, you know, one of the greatest spitball pitchers that ever lived.

He didn't behave himself and then McGraw brought his wife and child or children, I think he had two and brought them on to travel with us and be with him as a constant companion all the time and that worked pretty good for a short while and then that flew all to pieces, and the next thing he did -- well, first before he brought his wife on he started fining him but fining Bugs didn't mean anything, he didn't need any money, he'd go into any bar and pull a baseball stolen used that day and autograph out of his pocket that he it and he'd get all the liquor he wanted.

So about that time when the fines didn't work McGraw put some Pinkertons on him, Pinkerton detectives, and one day he called us all into the office and he said I'd like to read you this report on Bugs Raymond, Bugs hadn't yet come into the clubhouse, and he read this report, that this Pinkerton man had



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had given him, and Bugs stopped first at 41st and Broadway, and he'd had a couple of beers, some free lunch sandwiches, and then his next stop was oh, maybe ten blocks down the line, but anyway by the time he'd gotten to the Polo Grounds he'd stopped at about twenty different bars and partook of beer only plus the free lunch at these places and so many sandwiches and so many olives and so forth, and about the time McGraw finished reading this report to us in walked Bugs, and he confronted Bugs with this report.

Bugs listened to it, and he said, they're Goddam Hars, I never ate an olive in my life. (Laughter)

He didn't say he didn't have any beer, he'd had enough to fill a barrel by that time.

INTERVIEWER: How could a man stay in shape to pitch with all that beer?

FRED SNODGRASS: I don't know but anyway the next thing McGraw did, he brought his wife and children on and that didn't work and then he hired a big ex-policeman, who was about six foot two and weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds, I've forname, andhe used to be Bugs Raymond's constant companion. He slept with him, ate with him, never



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left him out of his sight, and he allowed him six bottles of beer a day, that was his ration.

INTERVIEWER: That's quite a bit.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yeh, and that just worked fine for a while, Bugs was pitching great ball and winning for us and we went into Cincinatti and we were sitting there in the hotel the last night, waiting to leave for some other town, I forget which one, and McGraw looked around the lobby and he saw everybody but Bugs Raymond, but here was the keeper, this big detective, this big ex-cop.

He called him over and he said, where's Bugs? Oh, he said he's down in the alley there in this saloon not far from the hotel and he said, go down and tell him I want to see him. Well this big detective walked out of the hotel and he was gone about ten minutes, and he came back, both eyes puffed up, and we found out later, the story, that he parted the swinging doors and walked into this bar and there was Bugs with a bunch of admirers, drinking and he was pretty well shot and he must have been talking about me, the detective said, because when I opened the doors and walked in, he said, here he is now, let's get him, and he said, they all piled on me and he said, this is



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through the grandstand and walk clear across the playing field because this clubhouse was out in centerfield to dress, and we saw Bugs come across there and the trainer, Eddie Mackel told us later what happened, he said McGraw met Bugs at the door and he said, Bugs, he said, you're through in baseball, and he said here's your uniform (that was the year we had to buy our own uniforms,) he said, here's your uniform, you see Mr. Foster, he'll give you a ticket to New York, you're through as a Giant.

When we got back to New York in the nearest saloon to the Polo Grounds, hanging up in the window was Bugs Raymond's uniform with a sign on it that said, Bug's Raymond Tending Bar Here. He never pitched another game professionally in the big leagues. He was blackballed, an outcast, and you probably know the history, he joined some semi-pro team finally in Chicago and died of DTs, but that was the end of Bugs Raymond's



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pitching career.

That actually happened, just the way I told it. But, he was the only drunkard on that club.

INTERVIEWER: What was he like as a person?

FRED SNODGRASS: He was a nut, he did the craziest things. The finest hotel that we stopped at in our travels, and this was in the spring, was the Belevedere in Baltimore, that was the finest hotel in those days, in the east I would say.

They just about tripled our eating allowance there because it was so expensive and the three days we were in Baltimore Bugs was never seen by anybody, except the morning that we were to leave for New York. We were all down in the lobby waiting for taxicabs, reading the newspapers and stalling around because we weren't really leaving for an hour or two.

We saw a waiter and a bus boy with two loaded trays going into the elevator and somebody had the bright idea that that must be Bugs Raymond's breakfast because he hadn't eaten in the dining room for the three days, and sure enough he had taken the menu and he figured out by item exactly the amount that could spend charged for that breakfast and he spent the whole allowance for that breakfast, and of course, he couldn't



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eat any part of it, but that was one of the silly things he did.

Another thing that he would do, he would buy these lizards, you know that change colors, chameleons and he'd put a little thread on it and he'd go into the dining rooms around the circuit, sitting among the guests of the hotel you know, with this lizard running around on his shoulder. The silliest things you know, but he was fun, he had a good sense of humor.

I remember once in spring training camp, we were down to a fish fry on the final day before leaving camp, the townspeople always gave us a fish fry down at the "Brases" River, and we were all down there eating and somebody brought down a couple of target guns and we were shooting the target and Bugs said here, hit this, and he took his watch out, a very good watch that somebody had given him in the minor leagues for his record there.

He just threw it up in the air and I re-Bridwell member Al "Redrow" was shooting at that time and he put a bullet right through the middle of this.

INTERVIEWER: Oh, boy.

FRED SNODGRASS: Those are some of the silly things that he would do. He never, you never could



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INTERVIEWER: Will you tell me something, and we only skirted the issue, the whole matter last time, will you tell me the background and the events that occurred in the Merkel incident?

now, you have to go back, not at the end of the season, you've got to back up a little beyond that to where McGraw had brought "Marktot" and Bill "Durham" and brought them to the Giants as pitchers. They sat on the bench for, oh, two or three weeks, maybe not that long, and finally in a double header against Cincinatti in New York, McGraw started with Marklot and Durham and we lost the double header.

We went from that series, we had, this was pretty close to the end of the season, we lost that double header and we went to Philadelphia and we had to play seven games in four days and of those seven games we had to win five of them if Chicago kept going and winning all their games, we had to win five out of seven from Philadelphia, and then we had to beat Boston four straight, to end up a tie with Chicago if they won all of their games and this happened.

But to go back to the Merkel incident,



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which was previous to where I started to tell this, Merkel was the substitute first baseman, Fred Tenney was the first baseman. Merkel was just a youngster sitting on the bench.

He had come into the club the fall before I joined in the spring and in that following spring there were five of us youngsters that made the team and Merkel and Doyle too, were considered youngsters, but we fellows on the bench at the Polo grounds, when the game is over in the Polo Grounds because of the closeness of the boxes and the aisles and the fact that everybody left the grandstand, not everybody, but most people. and walked across the infield and the outfield to the exit gates in right field, right center, we fellows that were sitting on the bench made a practice of sprinting from the bench to the clubhouse which was in right center to avoid the fans that came on the field and got in your way and slapped you and pulled on your clothes and so forth and so on.

So, in this particular game that I am speaking a bout, Merkel was on first base as a runner. Bridwell McCormick was on third base as a runner. Al Biglow Emslie Bob Benchley was the umpire in the was the hitter. field and Hank O'Day was the umpire behind the plate.



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warmer?

Bridwell
Biglow hit -- the score is tie, and this is the last inning, the last half of the last inning, the score is tie, and we needed that run on third Biglow hit this line single over the second to win. baseman's head, McCormick, of course, scored easily from third, he could walk in.

The fact that the game was won and over, Merkel realizing that and having done the same thing for day in and day out, leaving the bench whether the game was run or lost and racing for the clubhourse, --

INTERVIEWER: Since he was mainly a bench-

FRED SNODGRASS: Sure, he was a bench warmer, he was not the regular first baseman, he was a substitute. same as I was a substitute catcher. So, the minute he saw that ball safe, out in right center, rolling toward the fence, he had started for second base, but knowing that the game was over he lit out for the club house as he had been doing all season long.

Of course, the rules of the game were that to complete the play he had to touch second base Bridowell because he was forced by Biglow making this single, and so the minute that ball went to field, he lit out for the clubhouse. The crowd began to come on the field



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just as they did every day. Hank O'Day behind the plate and Bob Emsley the umpire who was standing near second through base beat it to the pitcher's box, that is Emsley did, Hank O'Day turned and walked toward the press stand which was on the ground behind the plate, because their dressing room was behind ene, where the writer's sat there behind the backstop.

So they didn't see what happened. Both of them were going directly opposite from where the ball went. Well, of course, the great infield of Steinfeldt, Tinker, Evers and Chance were the Chicago infield, and Johnny Evers, an old timer at the game, knew that Merkel had to touch second base and when he lit out for the clubhouse why he began to call to the centerfielder Schulty to go and get the ball, and Schulty hadn't even chased the ball because the game was over as far as he was concerned, but Evers made so much noise about getting the ball and throwing Schuete it into second base that be finally got the ball and threw it towards second base and it was intercepted, by Joe McGinty, who was another old timer and knew that Merkel had to go to second base, so he intercepted the ball and threw it up into the left field bleachers. He threw it out of the park.



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He wanted to get rid of the ball. so it couldn't get to second base. Then we had a confab as to whether Merkel should be sent for in the clubhouse and come out to second base and touch it, and was ruled out and by this time, of course, there were a thousand, two thousand people milling around on the infield, just chaos around there.

Well, Frank Chance went into the umpires dressing room and insisted that Hank O'Day and Emsley come out and see what was going on, which they did, and they saw this chaos there, these thousands of fans and people not knowing what was chappening and everything else and they didn't do anything about it.

INTERVIEWER: Did anybody touch second base?

FRED SNODGRASS: No.

INTERVIEWER: I mean did anybody get a baseball and touch second base?

FRED SMODGRASS: No, no, it just ended in pandemonium. It went to the President's office, of the league, and three days later they came up with a decision that the game would have to be played over if necessary, it was considered no game.

INTERVIEWER: How could they call Merkel



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out when nobody touched second base with that baseball that was up in the stands?

FRED SNODGRASS: Well, that was one of the reasons it took three days to decide what they were going to do about it, because testimony was given that McGinty intercepted the ball and testimony was given that Merkel went to the clubhouse and testimony was ed given that Evers was calling for the ball and wanting to get it there and couldn't.

INTERVIEWER: Oh. Evers, he was the one that saw the whole thing at the beginning?

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: Now, I've heard that Evers got a baseball from somewhere and said this was the baseball ---

FRED SNODGRASS: If he did I never knew it. I don't know that that happened, but I know it took, I'm sure it was three days for the National or whoever were Commission, the judges, to determine what to do about this particular play.

But the reason I went back before this and I explained the play was, why should Merkel have been blamed for losing that pennant? We lost a double header to Cincinatti and Coleleski pitched Tuesday,



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Thursday and Saturday in Philadelphia and beat us three games. He pitched Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and beat us three games out of the seven, when we had to win five.

Then we beat Boston straight without losing a game and that ended us up in a tie, but all through Fred Merkel's life he was blamed as a bonehead and blamed for credited with losing the pennant. Why go back over five games and pick out one play and blame that guy for losing the pennant.

That was before Cobeleski I NTERVI EWER: pitched the three times?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes, before we lost to Cincinatti. So we lost five games after the Merkel incident, so I never blamed Merkel, in my judgment he didn't lose the pennant. He pulled a bonehead, it's true, just like what's his name in that football game in running the wrong way, but it was boneheaded there's no question about that, he was just an inexperienced young fellow who had been doing one thing all through the year and did it again at the wrong time.

He should have known that he should have gone to second to complete the play.

INTERVIEWER: And after that the Giants



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lost five games.

FRED SNODGRASS: They lost five games. a double header to Cincinatti, and don't forget Cobeleski, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

I NTERVIEWER: That wasn't Stanley Cobeleski, that was the other one.

FRED SNODGRASS: This was the left hander. and do you know that we ran him out of the league in the next year. It was the simplest, craziest, most foolish thing that ever happened. We were told, McGraw was told by a friend of his who was the manager of Copeleski in the minor leagues before he came up, to Philadelphia, that he always carried in his back pocket a piece of balogna and he chews on that balogna through the game, and that he/-- he did it more or less secretly, somewhat, maybe ashamed of doing it but it was something he did all the time.

He was a Pole right from the coal mines that became a ball player and this was an obsession with him. so this manager told McGraw and McGraw made it a point to that some of we players would meet Cobeleski as, well, as he was going to and from the pitcher's box whenever he pitched against us and we'd stop him and say, hey give us a chew of that balogna



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will you, and then the coach around third base would imitate the manager of Detroit, who was a great friend of this manager that Cobeleski had in the minor league and who imitated this, what was his name -- Ty Cobb's manager, you know he'd go down and pick grass and say, "Rah de da de da de da" and pick the grass and this manager of Cobeleski's in this minor league, Elmura Al Mayer or whatever it was, he did the same thing to as Jennings, he copied Jennings style and he was the manager of Cobeleski, so the two things together, the "Rah de da de da de da" and pulling the grass and the demanding of a chew of the balogna would so upset this fellow that he couldn't pitch against us to save his life.

He never beat us again, the word got around to the other clubs and they did the same thing * * * * and it chased him clear out of the league. The umpire though was Bill Klem, boy he really ran a game.

INTERVIEWER: Was he a good umpire?

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes, excellent.

INTERVIEWER: Did he ever throw you out

of thegame?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, many times.

INTERVIEWER: And you still think Clem



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was a very good umpire?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes.

INTERVIEWER: Despite the fact that he continuously threw you out.

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, he didn't throw me out anymore I don't think than he did anybody else. We weren't friends. I had some umpires that I thought were friendly, not that they give you a break or anything, but they were gentlemanly and would talk to you if they met you on the street, but Blem and I never saw eye to eye, never got along very well, but he was an excellent umpire.

I was the type of a player that always fought for what I thought was right and sometimes it led to hot words and too many of them and I was out. If you wanted to get thrown out and Rlem was umpiring behind the plate, all you had to do was call him "catfish" and you were out of the game.

(Laughter)

That's all, just that one word and you He wouldn't stand for that at all. were out.

INTERVIEWER: Why is that, what did that one word mean to him?

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Well, glem if you looked FRED SNODGRASS:



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at his pictures he had a peculiar lips or mouth and when he would call a strike or a ball or you're sort out or anything, he'd start to "Effervest" a little bit, vapor might show or some thing, and these lips somebody said looked like a catfish! lips or something so everybody around the league, not to his face, they'd call him catfish, but if you did call it to his face and he knew who did it --

I NTERVI EWER: They tell me they called McGraw Muggsey but not to his face.

That's Right If you ever called him FRED SNODGRASS: Muggsey you surely weren't his friend anymore. None of we players ever called him anything but Mr. McGraw. We never called him John or Mac, always Mr. McGraw.

X INTERVIEWER: Did they ever have any These complicated signs you know -- a player goes up there and he doesn't dare do anything unless he looks around and gets the nod to do this or do that.

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FRED SNODGRASS: Today yes, a player gets He isn't allowed to use his own judgment. up there and he's told what to do. On the Giant's we didn't have any signs.

INTERVIEWER: That's interesting.

WOMAN's VOICE: The pitchers --

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, catcher to pitcher,



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certainly, but if McGraw wanted somebody to steal, he might stand up and spell it out with the dummy. s-t-e-a-l, everybody in the park could see it. The opposition knew what he was doing.

> Could you all read that --INTERVIEWER:

I MIERVIEWER: Everybody could read that sign language, because you had Dummy Taylor?

FRED SNODGRASS: Practically.

FRED SNODGRASS: Yes. He took it as an affront if you didn't learn.

> I NUERVI EWER: Dummy Taylor did?

FRED SNODGRASS: Oh, yes. He wanted to be one of you, wanted to be in on the conversations. At the theatre he wanted to know what the joke was at The and somebody's got to tell him.

INTERVIEWER: That's very interesting.

FRED SNODGRASS: Sure, so everybody learned.

We practiced all the time, you'd get there in the from where elevator going from 155th Street, many of the fellows lived there in the hotel, and we'd gather there and spelling advertising all the way up we'd be studying the signs, Not talking You Prow, to one another but sitting there practicing the

(End of tape)

signs. I do it yet.

